

# Arizona



# Miner.

Vol. XI.—No. 51.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

Established 1864.

## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.

JOHN H. MARION.

On Friday, the WEEKLY MINER, containing telegraphic news to the date of going to press, will be furnished all DAILY subscribers without extra charge.

ADVERTISING RATES. In either the Daily or Weekly—One line (10 lines of this type), in column \$2.00 for first insertion and \$1.50 per line for each additional insertion.

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## THE WEEKLY MINER.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and is the eleventh year. It runs with truth, plain to be the oldest, largest and best newspaper in the Territory.

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THE DAILY ARIZONA MINER was started December 1st, 1873, immediately after the completion of Arizona's first telegraph line. It is published on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week, and always contains the latest, best and most reliable news that can be procured by telegraph, mail, express and all other reliable sources.

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Address all orders and letters to "THE MINER," Prescott, Arizona.

The Inyo (Cal.) Independent says that "daylight is a breaking" for that section. We are glad to hear it.

**HEAVY PORKERS.**—A recent letter from East Phoenix, Maricopa county, informs us that Wm. B. Hellings & Co. had recently killed a great many hogs which weighed from 400 to 450 pounds and had some few 500 lb. fellows to kill. Not bad hogs for Arizona.

Two would-be assassins, of Denver, Colorado, were caught, recently, spying around the house of Stanley G. Fowler, editor of the Mirror, for the purpose, it was supposed, of assassinating that gentleman.

Judge J. M. Murphy, formerly of Mohave county, in this Territory, was recently elected recorder of that district by a large majority, which satisfies us that the Panamintians have a proper appreciation of the Judge's ability, honesty and integrity. Yet, we are informed that Judge Murphy will soon be back in Arizona.

**REGISTRY ACT.**—A citizen of Mohave county has forwarded us some timely remarks on what we all desire, namely: A Registry Act. His remarks strike us as being correct; so we shall endeavor, soon, to give them to our readers.

**OAKLAND TRANSCRIPT.**—This California paper has come to us for an exchange, which we willingly make. The number before us thanks Mr. Robert Meacham, formerly of Prescott, for several copies of the MINER, from which the Transcript copies, liberally. We wish all Arizonians who are now out of Territory, would do as Mr. Meacham is and has been doing, helping to spread information concerning the climate and resources of our Territory.

The people of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas and Western Texas ought to make a long pull and a strong pull for daily mail service on the 35th Parallel route. A good line of stages between Santa Fe and some point in California would be an inestimable benefit.

**OUR NEXT DELEGATE AS A JURYMEN.**—A recent letter from Tucson informs us that H. S. Stevens, Arizona's next Delegate to Congress, had just passed two days and nights sitting as a juror.

Having, heretofore, called the attention of members elect of the Legislature to some "pinks" and measures they ought to look into and enact into laws, nothing more, "worthy of our attention" has occurred, save that a law to protect game from wholesale slaughter would be appreciated by the game and by all people who are afraid that hunting, as a noble art, will soon be at a low ebb, as there may be no deer, elk, antelope, turkeys, etc. to kill.

We are, however, in favor of exterminating such prey as coyotes, hawks, gophers, etc., and beg the Legislature to do something that will encourage our people to murder the aforementioned pests.

**"SEMI-TROPICAL CALIFORNIA,"** by Major Ben C. Truman, editor of the Daily Star, Los Angeles, California, is one of those books one never tires of reading. We know not to whom we are indebted for our copy, but presume the gallant Major sent it. The book, as its title indicates, is devoted to that portion of California who so richly merits the appellation, "semi-tropical." It was published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, a firm that is not a whit behind leading Eastern publishing firms.

We hope the good people of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and the other semi-tropical counties of California will give the work a wide circulation.

When an Arkansas judge ascends the bench the first thing he does is to feel under the desk for the whisky bottle, and if the tipstaff has forgotten to have it filled, legal proceedings that day don't amount to much.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Special to the Miner by U.S. Military and W. U. Lines.)

### Foreign and Domestic.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Congress has adjourned until Jan. 5.

A careful canvass of the Finance Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives show that a bill, restoring the duty on tea and coffee, will be passed, and that consequently there will be no necessity for the proposed increase of tax on whisky.

San Diego, Dec. 26.—It commenced showering last night, and continued at intervals through the night, and this morning very heavy clouds with strong wind.

New York, Dec. 24.—Whitlaw Reid forwarded this evening, by telegraph, to ex-Gov. Saunders, Omaha, Neb., and Gov. Osborne, Topeka, Kan., \$45,000, being amount of the Tribune dollar subscription for relief of Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Senator West will oppose the confirmation of Pardee for Judge, vice Durell. Michigan advice still look bad for Chandler's re-election. Samuel Bowles writes that the Democrats are so missing their opportunity and shirking their responsibility as to open wide the door for Republican re-organization and restoration.

New Orleans, Dec. 24.—The returning board reports representatives up to date: Republicans 54; Democrats 52.

New York, Dec. 24.—Rate of tax here for the coming year is likely to be 3 per cent., against 2 1/2 per cent. in 1873.

Salem, Oregon, Dec. 24.—A fire to-night on Commercial street destroyed a furniture manufactory and communicated to a blacksmith shop adjoining.

New York, Dec. 26.—King Kalakana had a reception at the Windsor House to-day. The board of trade presented to the King an address stating that they view with great interest the announcement of the pending negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Sandwich Islands. The King will reply in a few days.

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—A fight took place yesterday between ex-Gov. Warmouth and Dyerly, the manager of the Bulletin, in which the latter was dangerously stabbed by Warmouth.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—Christmas day was pleasant and the festivities of the season were general.

Gold in New York 111 1/4; Greenbacks in San Francisco 89 1/2 and 90.

Washington, Dec. 28.—It is believed here that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to New Orleans, in anticipation of further trouble on the convening of the Louisiana Legislature, which takes place January fourth.

Richard B. Irwin's backwardness in giving his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee is gaining many friends for the Pacific Mail Company.

New York, Dec. 28.—Christmas has interrupted the regular current of business, and everything but dealing in presents has been quiet for some days. The year's business is closing up nicely, and the outlook in New York is decidedly hopeful, as the feeling is general that the tide of business affairs has turned.

Gertrude Smith, the eminent philanthropist, died to-day at noon, from a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis.

London, Dec. 28.—The emigrant ship Cospatrick has been burned at sea. Four hundred and sixty-five lives were lost.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—Mining stocks are higher than ever to-day, and the excitement intense. Consolidated Virginia advanced to \$600 per share, and Sierra Nevada to \$225 per share.

Sacramento, Dec. 28.—The San Diego Lyceum of Natural Science was incorporated, on Saturday.

The Sacramento Union was bid off to Paul Merrill, for \$65,000. There will be no change in its management.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—Gold in New York 112. Greenbacks in San Francisco, 89 1/2 and 90.

Pittsburg, Dec. 25.—Fire, last night, on Fourth avenue destroyed property to the value of about \$25,000, partially insured.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Senate was called to order by the chief clerk, who read a communication from Vice-President Wilson stating that he will be absent from the city upon the meeting of the Senate, and requesting him to inform the Senate. Anthony offered a resolution that, in the absence of the Vice-President, Senator Carpenter be chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. The ballot resulted, Carpenter 33, Thurman 18. On taking the chair, Carpenter briefly returned thanks for the honor.

The Naval appropriation bill was received from the House and returned to the committee on Appropriations.

Kelly, of Oregon, introduced a bill providing for the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad and Telegraph Line. Referred to the committee on Railroads.

Hager, introduced a bill for the relief of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold. Referred to the committee on Finance.

House.—Bradley, from the Public Lands committee, reported a bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and the Territories, at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre and in limited quantities, excluding land containing gold, silver, copper or coal.

Bills to amend the act of February 17th, 1873, in relation to mineral lands, and a bill granting right of way for a toll road in Little Cottonwood, Utah, were all referred to the committee of the whole upon the point of order that these bills disposed of public property.

Hendron, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill to create an additional land district in Oregon, to be called Dalles Land District. Passed.

Or, from the same committee, reported a bill granting to the Iowa Iron company the right of way through the public lands for a railroad and telegraph line. Same disposition.

Maynard desired to take from the Speakers table the Senate finance bill. Poland objected, because the civil rights bill had precedence. Maynard then asked unanimous consent to take the finance bill from the table. Beck moved an adjournment. The question was taken by tellers, and it was a strict party vote, the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against it. The vote was announced as 49 to 93. No quorum voting. Daves called for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were called and the vote resulted, yeas 56, nays 101, being announced a quorum. After the vote was announced, Maynard again asked unanimous consent to

the consideration of the finance bill. Randall was about to renew his suggestion when Daves interposed a motion to go to the business on the Speaker's table. This being regarded on the Democratic side as an indication of a purpose to force the measure in spite of the opposition, it was met by a resort to filibustering motions, the first of which was made by Randall, to take a recess for an hour. Maynard made another effort to avail the dead lock and asked unanimous consent to have the bill made the special order in the House for the 8th of January. Daves desired to take up the business on the Speaker's table and thus reach the bill by postponing the civil rights bill. Beck's postponement would give it a chance of being considered and we are determined it shall not be considered before the 4th of March. Platt hoped his party in the House would have as much backbone as the Senate had shown and sit out the bill until after the holidays and that when reached he would ask unanimous consent that it remain in its present condition. After further discussion and the taking of the vote by yeas and nays it was ordered that the bill be made the special order for the 7th of January. The Speaker announced the appointment of a select committee on Alabama affairs, as follows: Coburn, Albright, Cannon, Buckner and Lottrell.

Resolutions appropriating \$2,500 for the payment of the expenses of each of the Select Committee to Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama were adopted. Adjourned until January 5.

Cincinnati, Dec. 25.—Fire in Newport, Ky., to-night, destroyed Robeson & Co.'s distillery with the contents, also two small buildings adjoining and situated on distillery, \$30,000—insurance, \$5,000.

### Territorial Disputes.

Yuma, Dec. 28.—Weather cool and windy and has been since Saturday. Had a slight fall of rain Saturday afternoon and night.

Messrs. Kelly and Goldberg, members of Assembly, left for Tucson yesterday. J. M. Redondo leaves to-morrow.

Steamer from the mouth of the river has not arrived though her expected arrival Friday evening was largely attended by officers and their wives from Ft. Yuma and by most of our prominent citizens. Mr. Burke, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, gives a complimentary party, dinner and dance at his new hotel on New Year's night.

Wickenburg, Dec. 28.—J. W. Roberts, of San Bernardino, left for Prescott and Messrs. Brooke, O'Neill and Richards for Tucson.

Tucson, Dec. 26.—In the district court, this a. m. Judge Dunn presiding, Wm. Hall was brought up and sentenced to the State prison for life. C. V. Moore was sentenced to the same institution for the term of five years, both for the murder of the Mexicans, at Desert Station, last Summer.

Christmas day passed off quietly. During the morning some racing came off on the new track, and in the afternoon and evening the populace were entertained by bull-fighting and circus.

Yuma, Dec. 26.—Weather warm and pleasant. Christmas passed off in a very quiet manner.

Hon. Samuel Pardy, Jr., left yesterday for Tucson.

Wickenburg, Dec. 26.—Christmas Eve was spent with appropriate ceremonies. Santa Claus made his round of visits, presenting to the little ones the admiring gifts always looked for on the occasion. Considering the day, Christmas was spent in a social, quiet manner. A grand repast or Christmas dinner was given yesterday, by Mrs. H. A. Van Dusen, to the stage employees and the citizens in general.

The table was furnished with the delicacies of the season. No drinks or lights were reported in the police docket, up to 12 last night.

A heavy rain set in at 11 o'clock, p. m., continuing during the night, ending this morning at 7 o'clock. Amount of rain-fall 1.27 inches. Weather threatening and cool.

Verde, Dec. 26.—Christmas day passed off quietly, the soldiers having their usual Christmas dinner and dance at night. This a. m. heavy wind accompanied by snow squalls and rain.

Tucson, Dec. 24.—In the District Court all the criminal cases are through and the civil cases are being now taken up. There is a report in town that the mountains around Camp Grant have been snowed in to a depth of six feet. This being the case it will prevent the procuring of timber to supply the government saw mill at that post, which is engaged cutting telegraph poles. This will likely delay the construction of the Military Telegraph line to Camp Apache some time.

The town presents a busy aspect, buildings being hurried forward to completion as fast as possible. Some difficulty will be experienced in getting accommodations for the Leg. slave members who assemble here about January 1st.

Maricopa, Dec. 26.—Messrs. Bashford and Stevens, members of the Council, together with Mrs. Bashford, left this a. m. for Tucson. Christmas day passed off very quietly.

Phoenix, Dec. 26.—Weather delightful. This morning a fine drizzling rain set in but it cleared off about 10 o'clock and now a heavy wind prevails.

Christmas was celebrated here in good style; everybody, their wives and girls assembled at the stage office to trip the light fantastic. Quite a number of distinguished gentlemen from Prescott were present and seemed to enjoy the sport.

The Prescott gentlemen were Hargrave, Head, Moeller, Penwell, Tompkins, Campbell and Bean. At about midnight the gentlemen accepted the hospitality of Mr. Hellings and everything that could be procured in the way of conveyances were brought into requisition to take the party to Hellings Mills, where there was also a dance going on. Our legislators elected did not feel very bright next morning, which fact may be attributed to the ride in the night air out to the mills, a distance of about three miles. They are all very pleasant gentlemen and the citizens of Phoenix wish them good luck and a safe return to their homes.

The party left town in a body this morning, taking with them several of our citizens. Seven good teams conveyed them out of town. It is hoped by our citizens that they may spend a few days with us on their return.

Maricopa, Dec. 29.—John A. Rosh and E. S. Penwell leave here this morning for Tucson.

Col. King Wolsey, Counselman from Maricopa, and Samuel Purdy, Jr., of Yuma county, expected here this evening en route to Tucson by private conveyance.

Kelly and Goldberg, members from Yuma county, are on the stage due here this morning.

Weather cloudy and dark; rained the greater part of last night. Therm. at 10 o'clock 60.

Tucson, Dec. 29.—Kerns & Mitchell, stage men, have shortened the regular stage time between San Diego and Mesilla from eight to five days, commencing first trip on new schedule this morning. Hereafter mails will leave here for California on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.

Col. H. C. Hodge, correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, left yesterday to look at some of our mines South and East of here. He intends remaining in this section a month or six weeks longer.

A report is in circulation regarding a rich gold mine in Sonora, on the San Miguel river, near Sonora. Some claims of gold worth \$50, which were obtained by washing with a wooden bowl, have been exhibited here. The claims cover a mountain nearly two miles square. On the entire surface more or less gold is found. High up on the mountain a large amount of mining was done a century ago and continued down to a point where the vein turned to sulphurets of silver, which they could not work. The present owners, gentlemen of this place, are developing it as fast as circumstances will permit. A tunnel has been run below the old works and an immense deposit of decomposed quartz, and other substances also gold bearing, has been found. The location is four miles from the river, which affords an abundance of water. Two arrastras are in operation, propelled by water power. Freight brought to the mine from Guaymas at \$20 per ton. All other conditions equally favorable. It is generally believed that, even under Mexican rule the mine will pay immensely.

Yuma, Dec. 29.—Hon. J. M. Redondo leaves for Tucson to-morrow to attend the Territorial Legislature.

The Mexican feast, which has continued here since the 7th, has at last ceased. Capt. Geo. S. Rose, for the past two years post surgeon at Fort Yuma, leaves for the East via San Diego, to-morrow. He is succeeded here by Capt. H. M. Cronkrite, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.

Verde, Dec. 23.—The weather for the past few days has been very unsettled—raining and snowing at intervals. This a. m. snow fell for about half an hour, melting as it fell. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow.

**MINING CLAIMS.**

We again call the attention of mine-owners to that portion of the mining law which requires that an annual expenditure must be made upon all mining claims, until a patent shall have been issued. The law approved May 10, 1872, provides that "On each claim located after the passage of this act, and until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvement made during each year. On all claims located prior to the passage of this act, \$10 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year, for each 100 feet in length along the vein until a patent shall have been issued therefor."

Where such claims are owned by two or more persons, the entire expenditure may be made upon one claim; and in case any one of the owners fails to pay his part of the expenditure, those who have made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give the delinquent personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim for at least once a week for 90 days, and if at the expiration of 90 days the delinquent should fail to pay his proportion of the expenditure, his interest shall become the property of those who have made the improvements.

It could be well for claim owners to see that their claims are properly staked and that the boundaries are well defined upon the county records; for the deputy surveyor, in making surveys of claims on application for a patent, is bound to confine himself to the records of the location found in the clerk's office. If it is wrong, the locator will be the loser. If the ground be carefully surveyed before the record is made, no trouble will be likely to arise from getting their boundaries entangled with adjoining claimants, and no extra expense would result, for the original survey is all that would be required for making out the necessary papers for an application for a patent.

**THE SCARCITY OF GREENBACKS.**—There is general complaint throughout the Territory on account of the scarcity of paper money. Here, in Prescott, we have frequently seen scores of men going from business house to business house and from man to man vainly endeavoring to trade checks and gold dust for greenbacks. Now, that state of affairs proves one of two facts: that the currency of the Territory is not of sufficient volume for business purposes, or, that it is but that some of our people love the said currency and stow it away where it is of no avail for purposes of trade and accommodation between man and man. If it is not sufficient, we ought to have a National Bank or two; or a branch U. S. Depository in Northern Arizona. If the currency is packed away, as some suppose it is, we urge the "packers" to bring out their rolls of paper money and trade them for checks, gold dust, etc. By so doing they will thaw the hardness out of times, and enable the people to pay their debts.

This section of Arizona offers tempting inducements to a man or company of men to start and run a bank. In was argued, some time ago, that all Government disbursing agents ought to pay in currency, but this argument is not now considered good, since business men and all who have dealings with San Francisco find checks on the Assistant Treasurer of that city very handy when it becomes necessary to pay their just debts to San Franciscans.

### HOME-RULE FOR THE INDIANS.

(St. Louis Globe, Dec. 24, 1874.)

The poor Indian is growing no richer, and his untutored mind is gaining little intelligence, except as regards the fact that the white man is his superior in power, and that his race is doomed to destruction. He was the born lord of the land, and he naturally finds it hard to give up his ancestral rights and privileges. He is essentially nomadic, by nature and by the habit of many generations, that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It is no easy thing to teach an old dog new tricks, and especially difficult to train a hunting hound in the ways of a water dog. Habit and the instincts of the animal militate against all efforts to change the direction of his activity. We are told that it is impossible for the leopard to change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin. When the Ethiopian amalgamates with the white race, he ceases to be an Ethiopian, to the extent of the variance in color. The Indian does not amalgamate with any noticeable extent. He was born an Indian, and must die an Indian.

It is only by keeping these truths before us that we can arrive at a comprehension of the Indian question. It is necessary to open our eyes fully to the fact that the race is rapidly dying out, and that it must continue to die out until the stock is extinct. At no time in their existence have the Indians been more speedily circumscribed, driven back, and deprived of their accustomed pursuits and their usual means of subsistence, than since the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The change has been so sudden, and has produced such an entire overturning in their condition and in their relations to each other and the white man, that they cannot reconcile themselves to it, and only yield to force when they discover that it is useless to resist. The range of the buffalo is becoming quite limited; it will not be long before that animal is numbered among the things of the past; and then where will the Indian be? Nowhere; unless he shall have learned some other means of support than the chase of the buffalo. It is absolutely necessary, if he is to escape, that he shall become at least partially civilized, and earn his bread, as the white man does, by tilling the soil.

It is to be expected that we have already recognized the fact that he is not to exist, and there are many who deem it best to get rid of him as speedily as possible. There are some who believe that it would be a mercy to him to put him out of his misery. But the doctrine of euthanasia has not yet obtained acceptance, and its practice is regarded as immoral as well as unlawful. When a physician has a patient who cannot live, when death is only a question of time, he is not authorized to free him from his suffering by sending him out of the world; but he is to be his duty to sustain him as long as it may be possible, and to smooth his path out of the world. This is the extent of our duty to the Indians. At least, there is nothing else that we can do, and the only question is, whether we are doing this as we ought to. There is no question that this is being done to a considerable extent; it is also beyond doubt that it is not done entirely as it should be done.

The policy of placing the Indians upon reservations and supporting them there until they can become sufficiently instructed in agriculture to be able to support themselves, is the only policy that the government can pursue with any regard to its humanitarian duties and the rights of the Indians. A great many abuses have crept into this policy, through the influence of Indian rings, through injudicious issuing of supplies, and by means of unauthorized white intruders and inefficient and dishonest Indian agents. To one of these abuses the Secretary of the Interior refers in the following language:

"In many instances we have treaty stipulations requiring annuities of cash and property to be paid to Indians per capita. In some cases, the only evidence of such payment consists of receipts given by the chiefs of the tribes. The improvidence and want of intelligence which characterize most Indians entitled to such annuities render these payments not merely useless, but absolutely unprofitable; may, even demoralize. On receipt of money or goods, the uncivilized Indian hastens to dispose of his portion for a rifle, or what may be worse, spirituous liquors, which render him troublesome and dangerous."

A portion of this difficulty has been obviated by General Crook, in his dealing with the Arizona Indians. That officer has been very successful in his management of the savage tribes, having persuaded to peaceful employments the Apaches, than whom there were no more cruel and utterly barbarous aborigines in America. His annual report is the most sensible document on the Indian question that has yet appeared. In order that issues of supplies might be properly made, and that the reservation Indians might be known as such, wherever they should be found, he gave each warrior a metal check, with his number and the designation of his tribe stamped upon it. By these checks each Indian secured the supplies that were coming to him, and through their use he could be held accountable for every offense committed by him. Thus the issuance of annuities was neither useless nor unprofitable to the Apaches.

General Crook has shown excellent sense in applying the principle of home-rule to the Indians, by permitting their tribal tribunals to adjust all differences among themselves, and to punish their own criminals. Offenses committed off the reservations may properly be punished by the United States; but of those committed within the reservations, or of offenses in which the criminals have come into the power of the Indians, it is more satisfactory to them to assume jurisdiction, and it is claimed that they execute justice impartially and thoroughly. They also maintain a force of scouts and police of their own race, who kill off the outlaws, with the assistance of the military, and arrest offenders. Justice is thus more certain, and human life is more secure, than if the government should undertake to introduce its laws and customs among the tribes.

The experience of General Crook has abundantly proved, not only that the worst Indians can be permanently settled on reservations and trained to agricultural pursuits, but that their good behavior and prosperity may be depended upon, if they are justly treated, and if sufficient respect is paid to their tribal relations. It is absolutely necessary, in order to gain their confidence and encourage them in well-doing, that their reservations should be sacred and certain—free

not only from the incursions of white settlers but from the intrusion of speculative traders and other unauthorized white men. As a matter of right, they can ask no less than this, and as a matter of justice, we can grant no less. When they discover that the government is endeavoring to deal fairly by them, neither cheating them nor allowing them to be cheated, they will deal fairly by the government, and will become self-supporting communities, instead of bodies of lazy, dissolute, thieving and murdering vagabonds. Thus, although we may not prevent the destruction or decay of the race, we will, at least, delay it, and save ourselves a large expense, as well as be able in some degree to justify ourselves to our consciences.

### MINES AND MINING.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Hardyville, Dec. 22, 1874.

Mr. Balch, the stock reporter, is here examining our mines. Mr. Bateman is also here. We are being blessed with mining sharp. Balch has bonded the McCrackin mine for \$200,000. The Moss mine is looking well. Yours truly, J. P. B.

MOHAVE CITY, Dec. 18.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner: Dear Sir:—I left this point on a trip of a few days to the old Moss lode, in company with Professor Hitchens, the able superintendent and one of the owners of this valuable mine.

The route from this place, via Hardyville, is excellent. At the latter point the road diverges toward the mountains, leaving the Prescott and Mohave mail route. We traveled in an easterly direction for a distance of ten miles, when we arrived at our destination. I expected on my arrival, to see an old log cabin, but instead, may be seen one of the finest buildings in the Territory. It is built of cut stone from the mine, and its estimated cost is about \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Upon proceeding to the mine which is only a short distance from the building, we passed tunnels and shafts running into the mine in every conceivable direction. Arriving at the mine Mr. Brown, one of the owners, was busily engaged with a gang of men working the mine. He showed me eight or ten oyster cans filled with gold and crystals, being the proceeds of this day's work, with a pocket knife. The precious metal can be seen, with the naked eye, in all parts of the lode. The lode is very prominent and can be traced as far as the eye can reach.

Since the discovery of this mine in 1863 the amount of work performed is truly immense, and with very small results, but since the present superintendent has had it in hand the work has progressed rapidly and with good effect. During my stay two prospectors arrived with some very beautiful specimens found about one mile from this lode. No doubt ere long this part of Arizona will surprise the natives, and a great rush may be expected at any time.

Water is plentiful about a mile from the mine, at Silver Creek. A sufficient amount is found in a shaft at the mine to meet present demands. Wood is scarce but a supply can be had about two miles from the mine.

There is considerable game in the mountains; mountain sheep, quail and rabbits are found. Yours, M. I.

CERRAT, Dec. 22.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:

Things extra quiet. Col. Bul has purchased the Owen and McCrackin mine, paying therefor up in the hundred thousands, will give you the figures next week. He will put on all the teams he can procure, hauling ore, etc. You can rest assured that this great mine will not stand idle, but the Colonel will push it with his accustomed energy, when it will surprise some people who have been belittling our mineral resources.

Mr. Steen will be at Hardyville to-night and has hands already employed removing the old "Moss Mill," preparatory to taking it to the Greenwood. As lively times are expected down there the boys have been busy pumping mines, water rights, etc. This is considered an indication of good times everywhere.

On the old Moss mine, in San Francisco district, some rich developments are being made, rivaling its former reputation. One correspondent informs me that they are taking out gold, not quartz, and this has laid there for years, notwithstanding the great outlay of money by Charley Strong. The work done by this great mining superintendent is the laughing stock of every one that sees it.

W. B. Ridenout and partners are developing their mine in the Peacock range, and a glorious mine it is for poor men, if the large specimens sent in are any indication of a mine. Your able correspondent, "Kamak," is expected back from Panamint in a few days. Many of the boys are returning from Panamint, satisfied that they have a good thing here.

Altogether, the out-look is glorious, and our people are taking heart again. Yours in haste, C. W.